Doesn't'Apply to America.

One cannot help regretting the tendency of feminine fashions to once again become masculine. One fears a little lest the leather that is to be a feature of feminine fashions this autumn, and the headgear that has sprung from the masculine bowler and the old "Jarvis" beavers, and the walking sticks which, like cigarette cases, are now popular gifts for girls, will not rob us of our pretty fal-lals and our daintiness .- Ambrosia, in the World.

#### New Style of Candy Pull.

An amusing little entertainment which girl readers will enjoy is a new style of candy pull in which rid dles founded on the names of different sweets, and not the molasses dainty itself, plays the leading role,

Invite the girls to "a new-fashioned candy pull," inserting a clause in the note, urging everybody to come in old clothes, and with aprons, as an oldfashioned candy pulling bee is to follow the riddle game.

Prepare in advance as many plain white cards cut from a sheet of pasteboard as you have received acceptances. On each card write a set of riddles founded on different sugar plums.-Washington Times.

### Fine American Seamstresses.

Few people know much about American women who are fine seamstresses, but there are many of them who eke be remedied, is placed inside the shoe out an income by this work if they do and does not show at all on the outside not support themselves entirely by it. of the boot. Care should be taken in One lovely lingerie waist made by one fitting stockings to see that they are of these women is of the finest and not too short or too small, as they will stitched tucks set in at the top, yoke deep, and between the rows of the they do not have time to outgrow them, finest French knots. There is some- and the possibility of it should be thing inexpressibly dainty about this kept in mind. Knee-caps made of waist, which is more like a baby's gar. leather are excellent to prevent rapid ment than a woman's. The Americanmade waists are not sold in lots, and prices are not reduced as in other varieties of the hand-made waists. These latter, even those which come from abroad are anything but well made or well finished on the inside, though ranging in price from \$20 up.

### Woman's Superiority.

Professor Chamberlain, of Clark University, has figured out that women have a whole lot more ability than men. Following is his little list: "As an actor, she has greater ability and more frequently shows it. She is nomuch more charitable—in money matters. Under reasonable opportunities she is more gifted at diplomacy. She has greater genius in politics. She more commonly has executive ability. Her hearing is more acute. Her imagination is greater. Her intuitions are greater. Her memory is better. Her patience is greater. Her perceptions are more rapid. She has greater religious devotion. Her instinct for sacrifice is greater. She bears pain more heroically. Her sympathy is greater. She has greater tact. She has niere acute taste. She has greater vitality. She has more fluency in the lower forms of speech."-Pittsburg Gazette.

# Gold Gauze and Hand Work.

Hand embroideries are seen on semitailored costumes in the form of vests. collars and cuffs, etc., done in silk of several shades of the costume color or in harmonizing tones. These embroideries are done on silk, satin, broadcloth and gold gauze heavily embroidered in shaded material used for the purpose. One costume in a rich plum showed a vest effect made on the lines of stoles of this gold gauze heavily embroidered in shades of purple ranging from a faint violet to a deep plum. Gold and black silk threads were interwoven with these, and the short box coat also showed a touch of black in the broad military braids which trimmed the seams and edges.

Gold gauze is one of the new trimming ideas, not only in costumes, but in millinery as well. It comes in ribbon form, ranging in width from one to five and six inches, and is extremely soft and pliable, being capable of the most graceful adjustment.-Indianapolis News.

A Woman Bailroad President. Mrs. Mary S. Holladay, who made herself President of the Williamsville, Greenville and St. Louis Railroad because, although she was a director the manager of the railroad refused to give her a pass, sold the road for \$1,000,000. received the money and returned to soclety. Until she sold the road, Mrs. Holladay was the only woman railroad President in the United States, probably in the world. The Williamsville, Greenville and St. Louis Road, though only sixty miles long, is one of the est feeders in Southern Missouri. A purchasing syndicate headed by John S. Long, Kansas City, Mo., succeeded Mrs. Holladay at the helds. The \$1.-600,000 was paid to Mrs. Holladay at the National Bank of Commerce, in St. Louis, Mo. "I guess I have made more money in the last ten months than any woman in America," she said. "Tliked a closer examination proves that they being at the head of a big enterprise all right, but it hardens a woman, and | inevitable herring-bone. she drops out of society. I will move to St. Louis now and return to society. was I couldn't have a pass while I was stretched out on each side of the yoke.

all the passes I wanted."-Milwaukee Wisconsin.

### The Child's Footwear.

Writing of "The Child's Dress," in the Delineator, Dr. Grace Peckham in the stiff "one foot in front of the Murray has a word of advice in regard to shoes. She says:

As soon as the skirts are shortened. children arrive at the dignity of wear- hund. ing shoes. The first ones should be very soft and loose. They are to be had as moccasins and ankle ties, as shoes with very soft soles. The latter should be thicker when the time comes deform the feet. They are made without heels, for children do not wear old, and then extremely low. Children often suffer from weak ankles. If such of attendants, who had fled. be the case, their feet should be bathed and rubbed with salt water every day. They will be helped by the wearing of made stiff by pieces of steel which are ets made for the purpose in the lining of the shoe. Shoes are made especially for children who toe in, or for those who are bowlegged, and for children who have flat feet. The necessary thickening of the bottom of the shoe, which varies in position and amount of leather according to the trouble to are usually so hard on stockings that wearing out of the stockings at the knees.

The More Useful Sex. Some interesting biological and sociological facts have lately been published about women which are calculated to exalt the ostensibly weaker sex in its own eyes and also in those of men. We have previously pointed scientists that the average life of cumstances would, exceed slightly the average life of man in respect of duration. Now comes an English bioloticeably better in adaptability. She is gist, Mr. T. H. Montgomery, who, after a general review of the data pre sented by the anatomy and evolution of various invertebrate and vertebrate animals, maintains that the male is less developed and more embryonic than the female. So far as the invertebrates and the lower vertebrates are concerned, to female is clearly superior. When, within this field of observation, one sex is found to be rudimentary in comparison with the other, it is pointed out that this is almost always the male .- In size, the female is usually the superior. Sometimes the central nervous system is more highly specialized in the female, while, as a rule, the internal reproductive apparatus is more complex. In those cases where the male seems, at the first glance, superior, the difference turns out to be mainly in unimportant morphological characters. Many species of insects seem to get on altogether without males for at least a generation. The unmated queen bee, for instance, will lay fertile eggs, which, however, produce only drones. It is well known that the working bee is the product of a union between a drone and a queen bee. From the female aphis (plant-lonse) on a rose-bush will proceed several generations of offspring before the intervention of a male is required. It appears, then, that on certain planes of organic existence there is no question of woman's rights: Nature herself has assigned to the male a role altogether secondary or casual.-Harper's Weekly.



A blouse, in the palest pink, had imbroidery applied like a yoke of edg-

Some of the newest coats show a good deal of fulness below the waist

Exquisite scarfs are about-some of them heavy with embroidery, others the lightest, most diaphanous bits of

gossamer silk in the world. One delectable petticoat of straw-colored taffeta is embroidered with flower baskets spilling their pink and blue blossoms among the lace frills at the

A blouse should never-look like the top of a gown worn with a stray skirt, and that is exactly what the surplice separate waist looks like and why it does not "take."

One blouse has tie-ends apparently hanging from the attached collar. But are inset in the blouse, joined with the

Among blouses, there's an exquisite one made of the palest of blue batiste, What made me go after the Presidency with a tiny dragon harmlessly a director. So I bought the road and The work is depended in its finest and made myself President. Then I had most delicate style.

### LAP DOGS now They Have Figured in History and

How They Are Made. The making of new kinds of dogs has been a profitable industry since remotest history, and promises, especially in the case of lap dogs, to go on for-

The "latest thing in lap dogs" has been very clearly defined ever since the days of the Greeks and Romans in Europe and from a much earlier period in Europe.

In the sepulchral halls of the great pyramids sculptures have been found in which a small species of elegant greyhound is seen following members of the royal family. Both are chiselled other" style of old Egypt, but the dog is unmistakably a special artificial breed just as much as a modern dachs-

China evolved her Pekinese spaniel in her progressive days, some 8000 years ago. Chinese inertia has prewell as in the shape of diminutive served the breed unchanged to this day in the regal palaces of the Empress. When the Summer palace in for the child to walk. Children's shoes Pekin was searched in 1860 by Euroshould have broad soles and should pean troops six specimens were found. be formed very carefully so as not to These dogs, whose unbroken ancestry is older than any royal family, even that of the Empress, were found upon heels until they are nine or ten years silken pillows, each in its own special apartment. Each had a special retinue

Of all the lap dogs of Europe and America, perhaps the first to be mentioned is the "Maltesedog," or "Maltese shoes the ankles of which have been terrier," as it was once called. This silky little toy of a creature is said held in place by means of little pock- to have been originated in the town of Melita, in Sicily, whence it was exported to Rome and Athens in their days of greatness.

> Strobo, the historian, describes them as "not bigger than common ferrets or weasels, yet they are not small in understanding nor unstable in their love."

From the first century until the nineteenth the Maltese dog was only heard from occasionally, but that it retained its individuality and feminine favor are shown by its description eighty years ago in the European Magazine sheerest material, with fine hem- cramp and deform the foot. Children as a "pampered creature waddling and wheezing its pampered way after its fashionable mistress."

> In the eighteen-sixties new and superior breeds of dogs appeared as rivals of the Maltese, who rapidly lost his supremacy. Dog shows gave great impetus to improvement and variety of the little canines. In the efforts of their breeders to hold their place the Maltese was reduced to five pounds in adult weight.

It is said that one of these little anlmals could be placed in a lady's glove. This apparently ungallant inference to the size of feminine hands of the out the conclusion reached by certain time is explained by the assumption that the "glove" was a hawking gauntwoman should, and under normal cir- let with sleeves reaching almost to the shoulders.

The pocket beagle enjoys popularity to-day among many women.

Anne of Denmark and Mary of Moarts, both "fancied" Italian greyhounds, and in the well-known painting by Ward, R. A., of James II., hearing of the landing of William of Orange, an Italian hound sniffs suspiciously at the messenger, while a court lady entertains the infant Prince of Wales with a King Charles spaniel pup.

At one time, not so long ago, it was so fashionable and sought after that an attempt was made to improve on nature by interbreeding the Italian greyhound with the toy terrier, but with most lamentable results; and it was with the greatest difficulty and patience that the ill effects of the mesalliance were overcome, and the breed purified by the infusion of fresh blood from its native Italy, until it once more displayed those true traits and that exquisite grace which makes this fragile little creature so admired by ladies of taste and refinement.

There are doubtless several new types in formation at this time under the careful experiments of breeders. Each one should have its day of popuby a later canine freak.

# Reinforcing His Explanation.

The editor of the Gory Guich Vindicator happening to look out of his winthe office with an expression of wrath on his face and a revolver in each mand.

Glancing hastily at a copy of the Vindicator that bay on the table before him he sought to ascertain the cause of the impending visit. His eye was caught by this Item:

"They are talking of running our il-Justrious fellow citizen, Comanche Pete, for town marshall. He's a huckster-that's what Pete is."

He had barely time to snatch a big revolver from the drawer in his table when the door opened and Comanche Pere came in.

"Pete," quietly remarked the editor, leveling the weapon at him, "throw up your hands. I've got the drop on you. I wrote it 'hustler.' "-Chleago Tribune.

Our Sophisticated Foods. Suppose you ask for the grocer's best strawberry jam, and he charges you four-pence a pound for it, and you get a mixture of foreign fruit-puip, sweetened with glucose, colored with aniline dyes, with seeds allen to the strawberry put in, you have no legal cause of complaint; and the dealer is quite free from prosecution, provided he has included in the composition one of two roughet with the barnyard stock. strawberries. - London Magazine.

#### Gratefully Received. According to Andrew Lang there are

sixty words in the English language for which no rhymes can be found. Mr. Lang's statement is received and filed, and the secretary is directed to return to him a vote of thanks .- Cleveland Plain Dealer. -

Potatoes which are dug in clear weather and thoroughly dried in the sun will keep in much better condition in the cellar than those put into bins without being sun-dried. Some recommend spreading them on the barn floor after drying them in the sun. This

may improve their keeping qualities. and they may be just as good for seed, but are not generally considered equal for table purposes to those put into the cellar when taken from the field.

### · Lime Water For Cucumbers.

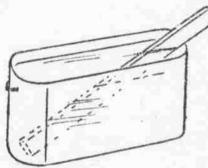
I planted cucumbers twice last season without any success so thought I would try an experiment. I prepared some lime water, made my hills, then poured it on them and left it until the ground was dry. Then I powdered the earth up fine and planted the seeds and the outcome was fine cucumbers. This same method also made my Rocky Fords and other melons a success.-Mrs. M. J. Piers, in The Epit-

### Farming by Automobile.

A new and special type of automobile has recently been put on the market in Scotland which is designed especially for farm work, and which is not only suitable for plowing, but may be equipped with a cultivator or reaper. It will prepare the ground and sow the seed at one operation, and can be operated at a better speed than a horse. Thus, when plowing, it can cover from six to seven acres a day, and goes over the field so as to leave it in final shape for cultivation. When not in use in the field the motor can be used to drive all farming machinery, and when plowing the cost of fuel, labor and depreciation has been computed at \$1 per acre, or less than one-half the expense of plowing by horse. It is interesting to note that the cost of the machine is about \$1500, an amount that does not seem prohibitive for a large farm, where a thorough test of the new machine could readily be made, says Harper's Weekly. The automobile, unlike the farm animal does not have to be fed when it is not working, and it is here that a substantial element of economy can probably be sueured.

### Preserving Fence Posts.

There are several methods whereby fence posts may be made to last much longer than if set untreated. An apoil of turpentine and applied hot is one of the best preservatives. To do this have an ordinary large from kettle, in be at least three feet deep and ten them to remain a moment, then remove and pile with the ends free and allow to dry.



A mixture of three parts coal far and one part clean, unsaited grease, to prevent the tar from drying until it has had time to fill the pores of the wood, is also a first-class preservative, says the Farm and Home. One barrel coal tar should cover 300 posts. This may be painted upon the posts, but better be applied in a bath as described above. In either case the posts should not be set deeper than the tar has been applied. Ar application to the top or larity and high prices, to be succeeded exposed part of the post need not be so thorough. Good paint is more valuable for exposed portions.

Posts used in this way should be thoroughly dry and well seasoned before the tar is applied, otherwise when dow saw Comanche Pete approaching set they will rot quite as rapidly as if untreated. Henvy tar oils, such as carbolineum, are better than paints or coal tars, but are expensive for general use. Charring posts before setting is epenings for rot.

# Profit in Geese.

That goese are profitable and should be more generally kept there is no denying. But a great deal of the success with them depends upon management, quality and location. First of all, they are grazing birds and must not be kept in contingment. Indeed, grass and range are most essential to their welfare. It is also important that they have access to a stream or pond of water, and if it is where they can feed on aquatic growth, so much the better: Being very hardy fowls and ludustrious in their line, there is no question but they will theive under the right conditions. The fact is, they need very little special care and feeding, if given a fair range on low meadow or marshy land, in connection with a stream of water or small lake; they will then practically make their own living in the summer and get along exceedingly well through the winter if allowed to Tome respects.

give the best satisfaction. Gentle, not susceptible to disease, light eaters and long livers, the small quantity of food required to keep them is really surprising. Grass and green stuffs form the plain if given out fodder and clover save much worry later on.

not if a shed, open to the south and carpeted with straw, is built for them to stay in during the night and on cold days. It is not strictly necessary to have a pond or stream for this breed of geese, either, although they are by nature fond of water. Hence, on a farm where water does not plentifully exist, they are the kind to keep if any are kept at all.

And now to show, where the conditions are right for them, that they are profitable to have. Their feathers can be picked from two to three times a year, and these, notwithstanding the introduction of hair mattresses and other kinds, are still in good demand; so much so, even, that they alone will generally more than pay for the keeping of the birds. And in addition to these are the eggs, which can be used for sitting and shipping. Moreover, a certain percentage of the fowls, if enough are kept, can be fattened and disposed of at excellent figures during the holidays, a good, fat goose being equal, if not superior, to a roast turkey. Particularly is this so if a market can be reached that is patronized by certain nationalities. The Jews, for instance, not being pork eaters, as is generally known, will readily substitute goose flesh for swine product, and a nice fat goose is seldom rejected by them in the market at any season of the year .- Fred O. Sibley, in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

#### Running a Separator. No one can operate any kind of an

intricate machine successfully unless he fully understands its construction -is perfectly familiar with all its different parts and knows exactly how to adjust them. Especially is this true in regard to a separator. It needs in the first place a solid foundation and one that is absolutely level. Then, before any milk is put in it should be tested and made to run with an even motion, absent of any vibrations. It is very important, indeed, that the proper speed be maintained. The power, therefore, that is applied should be even and steady. To be on the safe side it is advisable, when starting a new separator, to have it set up and tested by some one who understands such machinery from A to Z; certainly so if the owner has never-run a separator. The operation of one is not at all difficult once the knack has been acplication of coal far mixed with 1-10 quired, and for that reason it is doubly important to learn nothing but correct principles. After the requisite speed has been attained a little-warm water which to beat and mix the tar, and a at about 100 degrees should first be deep vat, which may be an old wash run into the machine. It slight also boiler or similar tin vessel, which must be treated to the same after the mile is all separated, until the water is inches in diameter. Have the tar quite slightly visible from the cream spout. hot when the posts are dipped. Allow This excluded, the bowl and tinware should be rinsed with cold water. They can then easily be cleaned with hot water. Keeping the machine perfectly clean is of the utmost imporance. Even the oil boxes should not be neglected. Kerosene oil is excellent for cleaning these. They should be lubricated only with clean, good oil .-The Epitomist.

# Shelter For Fattening Steers.

In the fall of 1902 there were planned a series of experiments to test the comparative merits of indoor and outdoor feeding for fattening steers, says T. I. Mairs, of the Pennsylvania experiment station. These experiments have now extended through three sensons, upon practically the same plan. Twentyfour steers were divided into two lots as nearly equal as possible. One loc was fed in a large pen in the basement of the barn, the other lot was fed in an open shed in a yard adjoining the barn. This shed was enclosed on the two ends and one side. leaving the open side toward the south-

During the first season the lot fed in the shed produced a slightly smaller gain and are somewhat more food than the one fed in the barn. During the second season the lot in the barn again produced a larger gain but are more food than the lot outside. During the first season it required one and onefifth pounds more feed to produce a pound of gain in the outside lot than in the barn lot. During the second seanot a good practice, because when son it required one and one-half pounds charred large cracks appear, which are more feed to produce a pound of gain in the open shed than in the barn, During the third senson the two lots made practically the same gains, there being only one-half pound difference per steer, and that in favor of the outside lot. The steers in the shed ate less during this season than the steers in the barn. During this season it required a quarter of a pound more feed to produce a pound of gain in the barn than outside. Farmers' Home Journal.

# Poultry Notes,

Thoroughbred fowls cost no more to keep than the mongrels. Then why cling to the latter?

Don't let cold weather find you unprepared. Look after the house, the cratching shed and the walks now, Lay in a supply of straw or leaves

for the scrutching shed. Also a few barrels of road dust for the dust box. If you have kept mongret fowls berefolore, don't wait to make a change. Each year means one more

Store away all the small potatoe turnips, cabbage, etc., that you do not sell or use, and the fowls will enjoy them during the winter.

Now that most of the farm work is principal part of their bill of fare in done do not imagine that there is nothsummer, and when it comes on cold, log to do in the poultry yard. Little stormy weather they will seldom com- things here and there done now will



Ain't It the Truth? in a room that's near the said, Down by the ocean's foam. Tis then we're prone to realism The blessings of a home.

### Explained.

Johnny-"Pa, what is intuition?" Pa-"The mother of I told you sa."-New York Sun.

### Broke. "Yes, poor fellow, he's a friend of

mine." "Indeed?" "Same thing; in need."-Philadelphia

### Oh, Horrors .

Grayce-"I fear I shall have to smilt going with Maud. She's so very mitta. Gladys-"What's she done new?" Grayce-"She says she doesn't care for 'Parsifal.' "

Satisfied. "Do you think the print you've parked out is as intellectual looking as sene of the others?" the photographer asked. "No," replied the lady customer. " was it's so awfully good of my taxt medigown!"-Detroit Free Press.

### Right in Line,

"This flower is strictly up to date," said the florist. "What do you mean by that?" asked:

the prospective customer. "Why," he explained. "it was whtained by grafting."-Detroit Free Press.

#### Killing Two Birds. Mrs. Gramercy-"Do you think your

will be happy in such a place?" Mrs. Park-"The inducements are and ticing. By acquiring a residence there we will be able to get our divorce and swear off our taxes at the same time."

### -Puck. No Tainted Wealth For Him.

"My man," said the tall, thin gratical man, "here is a nickel for you." "One question, sir," replied Tired Tired fins. . VAre youse Mr. Rockefeller "

"Why, no." "Den 1 will accept yer gift wist" pleasure, sir."

#### His Own Fault. "Green says he hasn't a confidant on earth."

"There's a reason for that." "What is it?" "He can't get any one to lister the

# im: he's full of noth -Detroit Free Press. They All Agreed.

Pompous Orator-"Mr. Chairmas ladies and gentlemen: I have lived long enough-

The Crowd-"Hear, hear! Hooragt ' Quite right!"-Ally Slopez,

# Her Opinion.

"Consistency, thou art a fewel?" remarked the young man who was atflicted with the quotation habit. "Possibly," rejoined the practical.

maid. "but it doesn't separate mine to congealed aqua pura when congrated with a diamond ring."-Chicago News.

#### Not So Foolish. "Yes," said Phamliman, "my daughter is to be married next month to

Count Brokaw." "Ah!" remarked the friend, "everything's settled, ch?" "No, sir-ree! You don't eatch roe

# paying in advance." - Philadelphia.

Press.

"My dear, I hope you are getting to man of real worth," said the old-Pastsioned aunt.

Tangible Worth.

"Why, you can just bet your life I am, auntie," was the modern masit's. reply, "Marold is worth a million ded. lars if he's worth the price of a pack. of eigareties."

# Grasping at a Straw.

"Pshaw!" said the judge, "there's me reason why you people should be divorced. Go home and make up. Thereare no grounds-" 1

"Bot, Judge," the man frantically interrupted, "she hasift told you then whole truth. I pushed her down states once and it over miracultus that size . When I kined or erapping for Live -Chicago Record-Herald.

# "Has Basse a suited that the control than the bustle trust?" inquired than august commissioner.

"Yes, sir." "And has Smith started an investiga-Con of Brown's Investigation?" "fie has, sir."

Then order Robinson to start an Barestigation of Smith's investigation of Brown's investigation," - Louisville Courier Journal.